The Prophecied Dangers. The wise and patriotic men who founded this Government clearly foresaw the dangers to which the people would be subject, and which, if not resisted and overcome, would result in the subversion of the free institutions they had established. The greatest danger apprehended by them was the assumption of arbitrary power by the Federal authorities, and an attempt to bring all the States under a single government. It was hoped by them that the reserved powers of the States would be sufficient to defeat such schemes, combined with the jealous care with which the people would ever guard the liberty and rights of the citizen. John Apams seemed to have had a prophetic view of the very evils which have fallen upon the country. He said:

"Nip the shoots of arbitrary power in the bud, is the only maxim which can ever preserve the libertles of any people. When the people give way, their deceivers, betravers and destroyers press upon them so fast that there is no resisting afterwards. The nature of the encroachment is to grow every day more encroaching; like a can-

cer it eats faster and faster every hour." The people failed to "nip the shoots of arbitrary power in the bud," and what is the result? Just what he prophecied. The encroachments of the present Administration bave daily been more encroaching-like a cancer it has eaten faster and faster every hour, until the country is as much subject to the arbitrary will of one man as is France subject to the will of its ruler. LOUIS NAPOLEON never exercised more power, nor has he ever bad more at his control, than has ABBAHAM LINCOLN. And the people have given away to this exercise of arbitrary power, as

though their liberties were not worth preserving. In 1822, JEFFERSON in a letter to WILLIAM T. BARRY, from Monticello, uttered the following warning:

"If ever this country is brought under a single government, it will be one of the most extensive corruption, indifferent and incapable of a wholesome care over the whole. This will not be borne, and you will have to choose between reformation and revolution.

And the very danger which JEFFERSON feared, the attempt to bring the whole country under a single government, is upon us. The effort is being made to obliterate State lines, and through the agency of the sword and purse make the States mere provinces dependent upon the Fed-

The object of the new national banking system is to break down all State banking institutions and make the whole money power of the country tributary to the central authorities, and there can be no more powerful engine to effect the purposes | that number of men, most certainly the patriot | Chattanooga, with little time for correcting his of those who are conspiring to bring the nation vnder a single rule. We call attention to what JEFFERSON predicted would follow the centraliza tion of power. In that event, he said, the Government would be one of the most extensive corruption. Already we have an exhibition of this evil. The corruptions of the party in power are without a parallel in the history of the countryin comparison the peculations of previous Administrations sink into insignificance. A single government, Jeffkeson said, would be "indifferent and incapable of a wholesome care over the whole." A country of such varied interests as ours requires the wholesome care of State or local governments to properly protect and develop them. With a few exceptions, the thirtyfour States are each nations themselves, and how can it be expected that a single government would be capable of properly caring for them all? Our system of State Governments united together under one for purposes in which each have a common interest, leaving to the local sovereignties the sole care of their domestic concerns, is the best which the wisdom of man ever devised. We believe with JEFFERSON that reformation or revolution will follow the present condition of private. affairs. Either we will go back to the old order of things, or else a revolution wil take place. the end and character of which no man can foresee. The policy of the Administration has forced these issues upon the country. The louger the settlement of them is deferred the more fiery will be the convulsions through which the country must pass, and it will be well if the people will now heed the warnings and counsels of

The Secret Leagues. The attempt is being made by the Republican

the two sages we have quoted, whose wisdom,

sagacity and patriotism cannot be questioned.

or Abolition party to rule the destinies of the country through the agency of secret political leagues. A General Council of the Order is to convene in Washington early in December, and Massichusetts has already selected her delegates, privately, of course, placing BUTLER at their head. This secret council we suppose will dictate the candidate of the Administration party for President, and its policy. These leagues have been organized all over the loyal States, and with the purse and sword at its control this secret council will attempt the continuation of the rule of the party in power, regardless of the public interests and the popular will. The power of these secret leagues was fully demonstrated in the recent elections. They did their work quietly, but effectually. There are no greater foes to republican institutions than secret political or-

Invasion of Ireland.

A letter purporting to have been written in Chicago is invested with such importance by the London Times and Cork Reporter, that those journals devote a column or more of space to speculations concerning an Irish invasion from the United States. According to this letter, a convention of the "Fenian Brotherhood" (or secret society of Irishmen) would be held in Chicago this month, to consider the project. The story is told as follows:

Gen. Meagher resigned his position in the Army of the Potomac on the ground that his brigade was reduced so much in numbers as to be no longer entitled to that designation; and that as the Government would not allow it to go to New York to recruit, he preferred to resign his position in the army. The resignation was accepted, and the impression was general that Gen. Meagher and the Administration had a falling out. since then it has been found that Gen. Mengher is an earnest Administration man. He not only made a violent war speech, denouncing Wood, in New York, and in defiance of the sympathies of his fellow countrymen, but has even written an Administration letter to the people of Ohio, requesting them not to vote for Vallandigham. If he had not left the army with a secret under standing with the Government, it is very clear that he is not the man to have supported Mr. Lincoln's Administration. The truth is, General Meagher at that time was one with several other Irishmen who were engaged in perfecting a military organization to bring about a revolution in Ireland, in conjunction, if possible, with a de-cluration of war between England and the United States. Fleet steamships were to be chartered in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and the skeleton of an army of 200,000 men, with all the necessary stores, was to be pur on board of them; that is to say, a sufficien number of officers were detailed to have put an army of 200,000 men in the field. It was in tended to land them separately upon three separate portions of Ireland, in the extreme west, in the east near Dublin, and in the south in Kinsdale harbor; and having an abundance of munition and arms, they were to immediately organize the impulsive peasantry for a revolt against the power of England.

Ex President FILLMORE wrote the following in a letter to Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, on

"I presume that the insane radicals are making much trouble in your State, but I am happy to see that you stand firm, and that the President has the good sence to sustain you."

Volunteering.

An effort is being made to raise the quota of troops required from Indiana under the recent call of the President by colunteering. It cannot be questioned but this is a more desirable mode for furnishing men for the military service of the country than by conscription In the one case the obligation is voluntarily assumed with a full knowledge of the burdens it imposes, while in the other case many will be forced into the service at a great sacrifice and inconvenience to as volunteering may be to forced levies, no conscientious man can insist upon others voluntarily enlisting, unless he first illustrates his precepts of loyalty presented, in urging others to discharge

of the country in a contest, which our Republican friends insist involves the very life of the nation, swelled their ranks, they have fallen whilst bravewar is the only means of determining the difficulties of the country and preserving the nawho is capable of bearing arms. And the men who profess to believe, and give utterance to that is the only way to crush out the rebellion and restore peace to the country, should be tions by shouldering the musket. They cannot | very discreditable to any man, much more to one escape the obligation, or avoid the responsibility, by giving a few dollars to encourage volunteering, while they stay at home in comfort to reap rear of the army altogether, where nothing but the advantages which the lives and sacrifices confusion and tumultuous excitement usually of those who go to the field may secure. Neither do we desire that widows and orphans shall charge

engage in a cause, no matter how holy, while

we were unwilling to assume its risks and dan-

We most sincerely hope that the troops reenlistments. It should be done. It will require all systems of the impulse sweeping only from fifteen to twenty per cent. of those who voted at the recent elections in favor of the policy of the Federal Administration, to furnish ism of the party in power should be equal to the hasty notes taken upon the field emergency. There should be men enough wilana's quota by voluntary enlistments, if for no power which may accomplish the work. If three to bring the war to an end in three months, and those in power say it will be, it would be economy for the Government to appropriate three hundred millions of dollars in bounties to induce that number of men to recruit within the next sixty days. The quicker peace is restored the better for the country and every interest, public and

Indiana s Roll of Honor.

We give the following touching extract from Dr. STEVENSON'S work, "Indiana's Roll of Honor." Our readers may rest assured that the work will not flag in interest. Every battle is carefully delineated in an elegant and graphic manner. The incident spoken of occurred at the commencement of the seven day's battles in front of Richmond:

In the rear of the column, at a turn in the road, behind a wood pile, lay two "blue coats" apparently sleeping. All was now quiet in the woods, the insects were chirping, and the birds singing their morning songs The dewy leaves fluttered softly in the gentle breeze. The sun, where it penetrated the leafy coverts, sparkled upon the glittering drops of water the dew had left upon the leavet. All nature was hushed, as if it were a Sabbath of quiet. No sounds of strife; no noise of tumult. The men were quietly sleeping One lay close to the wood pile; the other a little further off. Quietly approaching, a Union officer gently laid his hand on the shoulder of one and oade him wake up; but he could not be waked. His pantaloons were tucked into his socks, his rifle was clasped in his hands; his overcoat was on; he was full rigged as a soldier, and yet he slept. Stooping down the officer looked into his face, and observed a bullet hole in his left temple He slept his last sleep. He went to the other sleeper; alas! he also sleept the sleep of death. Quietly as little children, they slumbered upon the green moss of the woods in front of Richmond. No friends will ever know where they lie. No happy family on earth will ever greet their return. rifle, taken from one of them, had on the belt, "F. McCullough, company F." Thus do our braves lie unknown among the swamps of the Chickahominy. But the sacrifice will not be in vain. They need no monument to perpetuate their memory, for their deeds will live in the hearts of a grateful people. Their little fatheress children, now too young to realize their loss, may pronounce the simple and beautiful eulogy upon them, "My father fought and died for his

Lookout Mountain-Its Importance.

(Ga.) Appeal;

Lookout Mountain, which is now in our possespands the railroad, contains several important wagon trains, enables them to provision their gression of our works under their mountain bat army, and gives them the most valuable position teries without molestation, and with singular infor offense or defense in the entire region.

The possession of this mountain and the roads t commands was worth a great battle, but the amusement fact that it was secured by a small one is another proof of the wisdom of General Grant's com-binations, and is an omen which gives promise of formerly, as the interruptions already caused to final victory in that quarter.

A Change Needed. The Democratic party are needed at the belin. Occasionally a candid Republican admits this to

be the fact. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce stares: "A leading Republican Senator, made this repark the other evening, to which the political forizon would seem to give much meaning. Our party has tried to run the machine, and we an't, it is about time we give up the Govern-

ment to the Demograts. President Lincoln is said to have manifestad a strong emotion on receiving an invitation to prance the fact that less than three years ago he saw fit to pass through that city clandestine!

The lake fisheries this season are very auc-

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Our Army Correspondence.

CHATTANODGA, TENN., October 24, 1863. MESSES EDITORS: Since the removal of Gens. McCook and Crittenden from their respective commands in the Army of the Cumberland, many other changes in its organization have speedily followed. The commander, Major General Rosecrans, under whose guidance and judicious man agement the army has acquired so much renown, has also been ordered away from us; and, althemselves and their families. As preferable though our new commander is not a stranger, yet he is an officer with whom we have much to learn. The honors, the reputation and the victories gained by the Army of the Cumberland have enlisting, unless he first illustrates his precepts given it a prestige that is interwoven with the by a performance of the duty he urges upon otherwise of the officers and men who composed ers. There is no patriotism, there is no evidence it, and who conducted it to the eminent popularity it can boast; remove the principal of them, and the result must necessarily be a feeble representawhat may be regarded as a public obligation, tion of that power which carried so much terror or which is such in fact, involving the to the rebel hosts and their cause. risk of life or health, and then shrink

The 20th and 21st army corps have figured largely and performed their parts well and faith from the performance of that duty ourselves. fully in the campaigns of the Army of the West: We are unwilling to say to others that it is they have maintained an honorable position as their duty to shoulder the musket in the service the chief constituents of that army that never was defeated from the first. Now they are no

and then shirk from the dangers, the privations, ly battling for their country's rights. The brithe toils and the sacrifices of a soldier's life. If gades of which your readers have heard so much will greet you no more; the new organization has swallowed them by detail; their prestige has been divided into many parts and distributed; so that tional integrity, that service is due alike from their future operations can only reach you from every citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor, the stranger detachments with which they are now compelled to serve. There is much of ill feeling among officers and

men here against that unfortunate correspondent belief, that a vigorous prosecution of the war of the Herald, Mr. Shanks. His report indeed was in very bad taste. Running away from the battle field, as he did, unmind ul of the changes which might occur at any moment, altering the first to manifest the sincerity of their convic | thereby the whole aspect of affairs, was an act who was about to give the elements of popularity or censure of good men to the world. He must evidently have confined his observations to the prevails. The rear of a retreating army contain the elements of demoralization seldom felt or known in the front, even when an enraged enemy us with having induced husbands and fathers to presses upon it The supernumeraries, the non combattants-although they may all be brave enough, as Shanks no doubt was, not to-confess their fears, yet their chief anxieties are to avoid danger, and the first or slightest intimation of it impresses them with the necessity to seek shelter. quired from Indiana will be raised by voluntary which they will instantly perform regardless of all systems or rules, thereby adding to the genereverything before it. Mr. Shanks must have found himself in that position in the Army of the Cumberland, which, unaccustomed to retrograde movements, might have been attended with more the three hundred thousand troops called for by confusion than the emergencies of the case really the President, and which, it is said by those in authorized, and, as the motly throng of wounder authority, will be sufficient to overthrow the men, teams and teamsters, loose horses, hangers rebel armies in a very brief time. If the speedy on and negroes were pre-sing to the rear in an irresistible current, he must have found resistance termination of the war is dependent upon raising hopeless and allowed himself to be forced into tumult of battle.

How Mr. Shanks succeeded in crossing the ling to enlist in such a cause, without price, to river on Sunday, the 20th, is really quite remark promptly fill the last levy of the President, able There was but one small bridge, and that and there would be if the loud professions of was jammed all day and night of Sunday with t the wagons of the army containing supplies and patriotism which we daily hear came from the baggage. The bridge, too, was so narrow that heart instead of the lips Again we repeat our it must have been a dangerous proceeding to earnest hope that we shall be able to fill Indi- walk alongside of a moving wagon upon it. It must have been there that he was confirmed in the idea of the disasters of our army, as it has other reason than to save the difficulties which a since been reported here that a certain non-comforced levy might occasion, and if men cannot missioned officer, out of breath, in the last agonies be persuaded to enlist from a sense of duty, let of despair, communicated to a gaping crowd the dismal intelligence that he heard Gen Rosecrans the most liberal pecuniary considerations be tell the boys that all was lost and they should get offered to induce them to do so. If there is not across the river as fast as they possibly could. patriotism enough in the country to meet the We doubt not but that officer and the correspondcalls of the President for troops, money is a ent traveled together, although nothing has been heard of the son of Mars since he passed through Stevenson, making good time toward the North hundred thousand more soldiers will be sufficient If Mr. Shanks has not relinquished the service for good, but purposes to return again to the field, let him be advised by one who has had some experience in war, never again to trust himself in the rear of a fighting army. The front is the only place to arrive at the facts in the case, and it is the only place where an individual of a nervous temperament can hope to retain his mental equilibrium. There can be no shuffling there; no equivocating circumstances will there present themselves from which errors can spring; there, too, no false or inexplicable moves can be made; and, except the curling, graceful smoke, giving the air a slight sulphurous taint, all will be as clear as the sun at noonday-or, to use a martial expression, "the sun of Austerlitz" Besides, after the first fire is over, a reporter would become inspired, filled with an enthusiasm beyond the power of all other causes of emulation; the pride and circumstance of glorious war would lend a vigor to your genius which, communicated in your reports, would set all New York in a dazzle of glory. But it is needless for me to continue this advice further, presuming that Mr. Shanks will at once adopt the grand idea, and never more permit himself to be enumerated

among the stragglers in the rear of an army. The results of the late great battle has not proved as disistrous to our army as was at first supposed. We quietly and very peaceably occu py Chattanooga, yet whilst our cunning foe sits upon his airy perch upon Lookout Mountain, watching us carefully, and from day to day giving us an occasional salute to remind us of his august presence. He has very kindly permitted us to entrench ourselves effectually, for which purpose the fair proportions of his town has been success fully distorted to our use, contributing much to our comfort and security. The hotels, churches, and other public buildings h-re, afforded ample room for hospital purposes, whilst many of the finest residences have opened their luxurious capacities to the accommodation of the officers, and the men have not been unmindful of their com forts, and have appropriated brick as well as umber, and constructed for themselves very comfortable "chebangs" from the demolished dwellings of the chivalry.

Since the aggravating effects of Shanks' demoralizing letter has passed by, the army has subsided into calm indifference as to the enemy and everything else. Were it not for the great want of supplies from which we are now suffering, a merrier set of Yankees never disturbed the dull echoes of this abode of chivalry than we would be, but this unsatiable want, with the wet weather we have had, intermingles with our daily enjoyments in a manner by no means agreeable. There can be but little doubt now that most if not all of Longstreet's army has been withdrawn. Whether they have gone to Virginia we can not tell. There is yet a large force confronting us, and keeps watch over all our movements. They The news that General Grant has secured the past few days, which has an ominous signifi-Lookout Mountain and the road to Bridgeport is cance, and as we are allowed to surprise on their now fully confirmed, and is of the utmost moment. Chattanooga is now safe, and our army ceed, with a strong force, in gaiting a position can be supplied abundantly. The importance of upon the north side of the river, above or below Lookout Mountain, which is now certainly ours, us, the evacuation of Chattanooga by our forces will be inevitable, and a retreat on Murfreesboro s thus described in a recent copy of the Atlanta the only alternative left us A very small additional rebel force between here and Stevenson will effect our communication so as to cut off on, is as essential to the Federal commander, if out supplies and compel us to fall back. That te has determined to hold Chattanooga as a base | they do not intend to assail our front is a fact further operations, as Nashville, Murfreesboro | well settled now; they have allowed the time for or Bridgeport, for the simple reason that it com- the success of such a demonstration to pass by ong since, and although they occupy all their basses, and is a standing threat over Chattanooga, strong positions between us and Chickamauga, Once possessed by the enemy, it relieves their yet they have very complacently beheld the pro-

> toils, but very generously allowed to gnaw at the meshes which environed us, for our own We look upon any more demonstrations by the our supplies have been very painfully felt here in every department, whilst our foraging operations. retofore ample to prevent immediate distress, have, by the roving bands of guerrillas, been recently confined to a poor and exhausted district; therefore must depend for forage, and all kinds of supplies, upon Stevenson, to be trans-ported a distance of fifty-five miles over roads nost impassable with anything of a load. The recent heavy rains have greatly aggravated this lifficulty, and now pack mules are the only means transportation over much of the road The men are suffering for food, clothing and neuns of shelter, whilst horses and mules are actually serving This is something of the sit uation of things generally in Chattanooga at this time.

difference, much as if we were secure within their

-Jeff Davis arrived at Mobile on Saturday the 24th ult., and reviewed the troops there. It is denied by the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph that Mr. A H Stephens has gone to England, but asserts that he is still at his residence in Crawfordsville, where he bas been for many months past

From the few York Old Guard. The Debi, the Taxes, and the Ruin. and executed, with the use of no other credit than The Secretary of the Tressury coully announce-

ed, on the 1st of July, that the national deut is certificates of indebtedness. "one thousand one handred millions," and nly "one thousand one handred millions five hundred thousand dollars per day, or one hundred and four thousand dollars per bour, without any prospect whatever of a cessation to that in crease, or indeed of any other result than an increased ratio of growth in the debt. The official returns of debt have been as follows for two

July, 1861.....\$50,189,306 January, 1862. 187,540,035 8207,350,620
July, 1862. 514,211,371 246,674,336
January, 1863. 819,407,821 305,196,814
July, 1862. July, 1863.....1,197,274,365 377.887,183

he stocks of the goods required by the govern ent The increase of the debt in the last six to be borne in mind that these figures do not rep but simply what it borrows over and above the oceeds of the customs and taxes. The approations, or the amount authorized to be expend , paupers and money aristocrats. ed for the fiscal year 1864, is \$1,000,000,000, even if the next Congress should not add a dollar in Indiana and Illinois, compared with New

We are now to remember that these debts are be paid by the twenty millions of people of the Northern States, for the reason that-even in the event of the Union being restored-the commer ial capital of the South and of the border States. as been so thoroughly desolated that they can ot pay, even if the whole Southern war debt is epudlated. We shall not now allude to the \$2,000,000 000 of claims upon the Government, ready being made out, for damages in the border States, but confine ourselves simply to the actual existing debt for which paper has been issued, and irrespective of \$300,000,000 of debt ue contractors and others, not yet adjusted

We have stated that the prices of all articles prehased by the Government have risen in proportion to the depreciation of the paper, and the verige is 40 per cent. Hence, of \$700,000,000 expended for goods, ships, supplies, &c , \$200, 00,000 has been extra price caused by the de reciated paper, and which would not have been oaid had the money been regularly berrowed Phus, if \$500,000,000 had been borrowed at 6 per cent, it would have brought as much supplies \$700,000,000 of paper money, a pretty dear way of borrowing. The debt stamis, then, as follows, July 1:

Punded debt...... \$800.551,309 \$43,278,000

and France:

Paper. Debt. Interest head. France....\$35,000,000 \$2,205,900,000 \$110,000,000 \$3.0; Pt Britain 29 334,783 3.917,945,9 3 127,965 701 4 35 S...... 20,000,000 1,197,274,360 83,790,000 4 18 Thus the actual debt now exceeds that of France \$1 15 per head, and nearly equals that of Great Britain. At the close of the present fiscal | said: year, the debt, if the official estimates are not ex- For what are governments constituted? Not every family of five persons. It will be borne in power, not that they may achieve splendid tri wars, or possible new disasters to the army

and bonds? The labor of the country-precisely government that exists upon the face of the earth the people who are now in the grosp of the Pro is that of Great Britain, and its proudest states-

sales and purchases, and on the first our trade | ished relationships of life. avs more goods at higher prices As long as "Shame, shame."] employ. The government expenditure will cease | land, or any other European country, you know will offer no trade. The crippled troops, the idle down as a deed given to us more precious than titute laborers will be called upon to pay \$2,000; of our homes, and they are nothing without the 000,000 held by a few New England States that | Constitution, which says that your property shall have driven on the war for their own benefit. | not be turn away from you without co and States, with their twelve Senators, have deed that made your homes valuable and sacred

Six New England States 3, 135.283 12 Senators. Six Middle and Western States, 13, 370, 734 12 Senators, The government of the country, under our ystem, it is well known, exists in the congressional committees which govern in each department. These committees are controlled as

COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE		
ollows:		
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Of	Chairman.
barles Sumner	Mass	Foreign Relations
lenry Wilson	Mass	Military Aff irs.
		Naval Affairs.
V. Fessenden	Maine.	inances.
lark	N H	Claims.
	Charles .	

Thus the New England Senators govern the finance, the navy, the army and the foreign rela-Under their government the debt is rolled up \$2,500,000 per day, and men are dragged om their families to feed armies whose mis s to desolate the best customer of the North. While the West is groaning with distress under this expenditure of blocd and treasure, how does New England fare-the home of the cligarchs who are driving on the juggernant of blood and rapine? Let the official report of the Massachu setts bank commission for 1863 reply;

Seldom, if ever, has the business of Massachusetts been more active or profitable than during the past year. The war has brought into activity many mechanical employments, for flimsily repaired and made to pass through a written thereon." hasty and corrupt inspection, have gone out laden with valuable property, or invaluable lives, to be wrecked or re-cued, as the chances of the weather or as skillful seamanship might determine. The ship yards, both public and private, have been worked to their utmost capacity u the construction of iron clad gun boats and other vessels of war; while machine shops, roll ing mills and founderies have been equally busy building their engines, rolling their armor

plates and casting their guns. The wants of the army have come in to make good the loss of the Southern market, for shoes, and the Government has been a liberal and sure,

again in a high state of prosperity.

Wealth has flowed into the State in no stinted measure, despite of war and heavy taxes. In every department of labor, the Government has as General BUTLER supplement directly or indirectly the chief employer and whole electoral college."

paymaster. Vast contracts have been undertaken such as is based on Government vouchers and

Thus the \$2 500,000 per day that the Govern-

ment borrows is poured into the lap of Massachu setts and the other New England States. Whole g perations of Western farmers must toil hope lessly to pay that money, since there is no possi bility of paying the principal. Year after year, \$140,000,000, mostly earned by the Western and Middle States to pamper New England wealth. The interest on the debt in ten years will amount to \$1,400,000,000, which must be earned by the per day. many to pay the few. The average amount of was, in ten nears to 1862. \$63.814.379. This represents the surplus agricultural productions of 2,422,225 the Northern and Western States Under the For the last six months of 1862 the increase existing debt, more than double that whole was \$1,330,000 per day, and the ratio had nearly amount of surplus will be required to pay the inoubled. Every successive month the increase terest of the public debt, held mostly by monied is greater, for the reason that more men and more autocrats, created by the extravagance and corsupplies are needed at constantly rising prices. ruptions of the war expenditures. Very little of the debt is held by the agricultural sections, but son to know, are raised by the use of government it is those sections which must toil year by year aper money, which depreciates in the double and hand over to the Eastern sections the vast atio of the quantity paid out and the decrease in sums we have mentioned. A very little reflection on the part of an intelligent man will convince him how utterly impossible it will be for months of 1863 will be \$3,000,000 per day. It is our institutions to exist under the double influence of that debt, and the intolerable burden o esent the whole expenditure of the government, tribute imposed by the tariff on producers for the benefit of Eastern capital. The operations of the two in a few years will produce two classes-

The amount of the present debt is as follows

Total \$197,309,402 184,492,101 reductions per annum. \$100,000,000 Assessed property 221,100,360 The burden of the debt upon the two States of

ndians and Illinois, which have about the same population as the New England States, is \$66 per head; in New England \$61 per head. The sum of the debts nearly equals the whole of the essessed personal property under the census of the two Western States, and is less than 30 per cent of that of the New England States. The annual production of the latter, protected by tariff. i- \$165 per head. In Indiana and Illinois it is \$33 per head. The goods made in New England are sold to the West, and are charged with all the taxes pain on them to the Government, and with the protective tariff tax Thus the whole of the outlay extorted from Western consumers comes back to New England laden with the interests of debts held and paid by West ern farmers. This state of things is perpetrated by the fact that Indiana and Illinois, with the same population as the six New England States. have four votes in the Senate, while the latter have twelve. It is obvious to the most obtuse 50 that such a state of affairs cannot be perpetuated because, under it, the impoverishment of the agricultural States will be complete and exhaus-If the paper money is ever withdrawn, it will tive There is but one mode in which the terri be by funding. If this can be done at 6 per cent , ble ruin evoked by this war can be allayed It the interest on the debt now, outstanding will be is by an entire abolition of the customs, duties with sinking funded, \$83,790,000 per annum land an assessment of the debt upon the property We will compare this with the debts of England of the country. This latter is not constitutional, since all taxes must be levied according to

> An Eloquent Sentiment. Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, in a late speech at Syracuse, in that State, very eloquently

eeded, will be \$2,000,000,000, or \$140,000,000. in order that they may gain wide spread domin or \$7 per head per annum! or \$35 per head for ion, not that they may attain great national mind that these are the lowest actual figures, umphs. It is for purposes more sacred than all rithout taking into account threatened foreign these. The greatest and highest objects of good government are that each man shall be in the This immense debt is now in process of creat enjoyment of his personal liberty; each home shall on. The Government is paying out paper that be sacred from intrusion; each conscience shall is vet in good credit for labor and property. The be free to worship God according to its own dicpeople are giving their goods for the paper, and tates; each mind shall be tree to exercise its own evesting it in bonds. Who is to pay that paper God given functions. [Cheers.] The proudest ost Marshal, torn from their employments and man, when he would tell of Britain's crowning families to go, and destroy and devastate the glory, did not speak of its wide spread dominions, roperty and means of industry which were once upon which the sun neversets, did not say, as he e source of national wealth. It is not the might have done, that the beat of its morning roperty of the country that will bear the burden; drum made a continuous strain of music round is the farmer and laborer The present intol the world. He did not speak of martial achieve erable vexations income and interest tax yields ments, of glorious battle leeds and of splendid very little in proportion to what was expected mayal conflicts; but he said, with swelling breast from it; and if ever the debt is paid at all, it and kindling, eye, that the poorest man of Great must be quadrupled; and what means will there Britain in his cottage might bid defiance to all be of paying? It will be difficult to show that the forces of the crown. It might be frail; its root might shake; the wind might blow through Before the war the 8,000,000 of the people in it; storm might enter it; the rais might enter, but the Southern and Border States bought of the the King of England could not eater it. All his North, in round numbers, \$700,000,000 per an powers old not dare to cross the threshold of that num in food, clothing, manufactures, &c They ruined tenement [Great cheering] I see bepaid for these in equal value of cotton tobacco, na fore me persons in different conditions of lifeval stores, &c. The indursty of the south produced some rich, some poor. You will go to houses quivalents for the industry of the north, and unlike in many respects; one may be embellished tual interchange produced national prosperity. by all that art can bestow or a lavish expenditure With the war that ceased. The trade was cut of wealth can procure; the other only precious by off. Neither side could make its accustomed the love that meets you there-by all the cher-

was paralyzed. GraJually the expenditures f What is it that makes the American home the government have grown up to \$900 000,000 glorious beyond the castles of other portions of per annum. thus affording a substitute for the southern trade. The government, however, does let down the lock into its latchet and have drawn not pay-it only promises to pay. It does not yourself by the fireside; have assembled around give cotton, &c , for the goods; it gives pieces of | you those whom you love, you could look about paper. These, it is said, answer the purpose of you and say, "This is my castle; no man can noney, and pass from hand to hand. They do enter here unbidden." [Enthusiastic cheering] so, no doubt; but the real wealth of the country It was constitutional rights that made your home is thereby consumed. The wool, the clothes, the glorious, until you were called upon by men in ood, the ironware of the country, are consumed power to say that this Constitution which proby the government, and the owners hold paper in | tected you might be trampled upon under the return, for which they can find no use, and they plea of military necessity, where war did not even and it back to the government, which therewith exist, in this great State of ours. [Cries of his process lasts, 1,000,000 in uniform go on to | What is this Constitution of which men speak

estroy. The time must come when the process so idly? Study it, and find what it means. You ust cease; 1,000,000 men will be turned out of men of Germany, you of Ireland, you of Eng-War business will be at an end The blood what a written Constitution means, though we enched fields and desolate homes of the South may have torgotten its value, who had it written nufactures, the impoverished farmers and des | the deeds of our homes, for it involves the deeds It will be borne in mind that the six New Eog and without process of law. [Cheers] It was a been the oligarchy which has driven on this war. to you. It said that no man should seize your person except by due process of law; it gave you the right to worship your God in such way as you pleased; it said that you should not be imprisoned without the protection afforded to the innocent thus imprisoned, by the hib as corpus. You will find that the Constitution actaches itself to every thing that you value in life.

Soldiers Voting Under Difficulties. The Buffalo Courier says the following letter was received by a gentleman in that city (Buffalo) from a relation, now an invalid in one of the Kentucky hospitals:

"Остовев 26, 1863 "There was one man in one of the Louisville he gets well paid for it. He was arrested and court-martialed, by which he was sentenced to lie in the guard-house for twenty one days. He is taken out every morning and made to stand on a barrel two hours, with a card on his back, reading thus: 'From God thou camest, but to the Devil shalt thou return.' Besides this, he has to saw wood ten hours each day for twenty-one days. After his time is out at Louisville, then he will be sent to Chattanooga for heavier punishment.

The Courier adds editorially:

"We have it moreover from an eye witness, which there is little occasion in time of peace. that in the camps on the Potomac, when an Ohio . . The necessity of transporting great soldier was suspected of voting for Vallandigham, bodies of troops from point to point along our he was instantly menaced with the 'ball and scaboard, and of furnishing them subsistence, has chain,' shooting, hanging, &c. The few votes called into the service of the Government a vast cast for the Ohio Democratic ticket in the army fleet of transports, for the hire of which owners have received rates of compensation greatly ex ceeding the ordinary profits of commerce. Every steam vessel, capable of navigating even the formant assures us that he saw, before the Pennogean or harbor and rivers. has been thus em- sylvania election day, numerous furloughs given ployed, and many more, previously regarded as to Pennsylvania soldiers, each of which was made worn out and no longer sea worthy, have been out with the proviso, 'to vote the Union ticket,'

The soldier voting law works, it will be seen, ost admirably

The Election of President.

We are often asked if it will be necessary in the election of President next year for the suc cessful candidate to receive a majority of all the electoral votes of the old Union, including the seceded States, or whether a majority of the electoral votes actually cast is sufficient. The constitutional provision is as follows:

"The person having the greatest number of if not a ready paymaster. Labor has been in great demand; wages have risen, and the trade is ident, if such number be a majority of the whole again in a high state of prosperity.

Wealth has flowed into the State in no stirted.

It seems that the Constitution does not require. as General Butten supposes, a "majority of the

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 4. Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The scarcity of currency, which is owing in part to the absorption by large sales of Government stocks and the unusual amount of exchange on the market, has given a stringency to the Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Man Onlean for a long time; but the demand having been light, and having decrease trather than diminished owing to the closeness of the currency, the The pro slavery copperhead party of this State tightness has not been felt to any extent by the are known to have been holding meetings scoretrate of the money market in other years at this purpose they carefully kept from those they knew season, it is absolutely easy at 7 to 8 per cent. not to be in sympathy with them. The secret has

small during the week, and the market in New went, and there he found, much to his surprise, a York has been unusually quiet, and the closing party of some twelve or fourteen holding a caurate at the one o'clock Board there yesterday was cus for the purpose of nominating members of within a fraction of the closing rate a week ago. Congress and also members for the Legislature. Railway shares, too, have been steady, without Among the parties present I may mention a few any special excitement, but U S coupon sixes of names: Col. A. P. Field, the lawyer, was in the

ings of Government securities, such as orders, old State machine, was acc, have been light, and rates are generally and edicts, in motion. lower. The rates for all at the close were:

New York 1-8@1-10 dis. Kentucky bank notes. . . Indiana State notes. para 1/4 prem Orders on Washington, 1@11/4 dis. Cer ificates 3 dis. Quartermasters' Vouch rs, city 97@9714 rtermusters

Vouchers country no sale. The home demand for United States stocks. during the past two weeks, exceeds any which has yet arrisen; the average sales of 5 20's, the last ten days, having been two millions per day An increased foreign demand is noticeable, and this is not surprising, because the interest to foreign ers is equal to 9 or 10 per cent. The wonder is that the demand from abroad has not been larger, but it shows the utter want of confidence which must have existed in the stability of this Gov ernment Money is scarce in New York, owing to the vast sams of legal tender currency which are being taken out of circulation in purchasing Government stocks. The receipts of the Treasury are vastly in excess of the expenditures. In millions, besides large balances elsewhere. The stendiness of the gold market, has been respond ed to in the produce market generally, and there has been great stealiness observable throughout, and but a moderate degree of activity in any

Flour did not change perceptibly during the week, and the demand has been fair, though chiefly local, and the supply of the better grades of fresh ground has been hardly equal to the demand The want of water to run the mills, and mando Wood Speaker of the House. They argue the unwillingness of farmers to sell wheat at the that the great controversy about the Jersey eleccurrent rates, are the cause of this, for the whole agricultural community still entertain the most extravagant ideas of the value of produce, and act accordingly.

Wheat has been in fair demand, and the millers from the interior being in the market, prices advanced 5 to 6c per bushel. Corn has been in good demand and at better

O its further advanced with some speculative feeling about the middle of the week, owing to short sales which had been made, but a portion of say that which is false to induce people to act the advance was lost.

Rve and barley unchanged. Whisky advanced to 5416c and has been in good demand Butter and cheese unchanged.

Hay sold at \$1 per ton higher and in good de Linseed oil very dull and declined to \$1 30. Patroleum unsettled, and prices lower and irregu lar. There has been a considerable amount pressing on the market, and the outside rates for refined at the close were 62@64c, and for crude 23c, the latter rate not including barrels. Lard good demand and firm at 90@95c.

The receipts of potatoes have been large, and he market dull at 65@90c. Groceries firm. Sugar 1/4@1/2c higher. Coffee and molasses unchanged

Not much done in provisions, and prices are out in the same position they were a week There was some demand for bulk sides, and about 700,000 pounds sold at 53/c.

Lard has been in moderate demand, but the market is essentially unchanged; 1016c for city. and 101/4@103/c for country, are about the The Hog market has not opened fully yet, the weather baving been too unsettled, and the last three days far too warm to cure; but there has been a demand for all offered at \$6 net for 200

lbs average and upward, and \$5 75 for 190 lbs. average. The receipts have been light, not much beyond the ordinary fall receipts for city use, which is to be attributed to the large amount of light corn which farmers have to feed, and the mild weather There were 5,800 head sold dur ing the week at \$6; 2,000 of them on the spot, and the remainder to be delivered about the middle of the month. The general impression is, and it seems to us well founded, that unless gold advances materially these prices cannot be sustained; and that as soon as the season fully opens, and the limited existing demand for early meat is supplied, a large decline in prices is inevitable, unless gold advances, as we have stated.

The usual reports about a short erop and no bogs are being circulated. One report says the Government has bought a large number of Kentucks hogs and is driving them over the Cumberland Mountains to pack them at Knoxville, Tennessee! Packers and dealers generally, we may say, have no confidence in prices, and ex hibit no disposition to operate based upon them.

Was Daniel Webster a Secessionist! The following is an extract from a speech of DANIEL WEBSTER, delivered at the Revere House on the occasion of his "welcome home" by the citizens of Buston, April 19, 1850. It seems to be forcibly applicable to these times. "The united love of a united government." That is the noble sentiment of a true friend of the Union. To day love seems to be as distant from our country as heaven itself is:

compact; but while it is that, it is a Union of Prison.) citizens, my desire is, and my labor is, to see ty on the in trains. that state of things produced, in which-filling all bosoms with gratitude, all hearts with joy, with the whole route in question, and the freranks of people, whether rich or poor, whether able them to calculate with perfect accuracy the the balm of all our sufferings; the great solace gotten up all their locomotives and rolling stock of all our political calamities; the great security of everything prosperous, and great, and glorious in the future; and that is, the united love of a the ordinary draw backs of weather, state of united government."

Who ever heard of an Abolitionist who wanted such a Union as that?

A leading abolition sheet in Massachusetts deals the Secretary of War the following well planted blow:

"Secretary Stanton has from the beginning made it a leading aim to bamboozle the people. Nobody complains of the concealment of army movements, or of the suppression of any facts that might be useful to the enemy; but outright lying about the battles that have been fought, and when the enemy is fully informed as to the results, admits of no excuse" To the above quotation from an unquestiona-

bly "loyal" paper, most people will say "amen."

PENSION CLAIMS .- A correspondent at Washgton writes us follows:

On looking at the files of claims presented by widows for pensions, we find that on Oct. 24 the claims filed numbered 36,733. The arrivals of claims are about 100 per day. The chief clerk savs there are now on file over 37,000 claims of widows and 38,000 claims of invalids. Here,

The Abolition "state Sulcide" Doctrine in Practice-Movement in Louisiana to Bring the State fully Back into the Union-Benunciation of the Movement and Efforts to befoat it by the Abelitionists.

NEW OBLEANS, Oct. 23. phase of this war; now for a glance at another. business community, and, compared with the ly for some time past, but where and for what outside the regular banks, which, according to at last leaked out. On Wednesday evening last disposition and law, supply their regular custom a gentleman, well known to your correspondent, The fluctuations in gold have been but few and room of Masonic Hall, St. Charles street. He 1881 declined 134 per cent. during the week. | chair; J Q A Fellows, attorney; G S Lacev. In this market, the amount of gold offered has attorney; Julian Neville, auctioneer; Dr. Ames, been fair, as a large amount of that received in bosom friend of Hugh Kennedy, editor of the interest on U. S. bonds, on the 1st, is being sold, True Delta; Dr Riddell, formerly U. S. Post which made the offerings at the close much larger | master here, afterwards Confederate Postmaster, than usual. There has been but a limited coun- and some others of less note. Of course Dr. ter demand, however, as few think there is any Cottman and Miles Taylor are earnest supporters speculation in holding it, and fewer who can per of the party. Now for the platform of these ceive any advantage in hoarding it. The offer- men. It is nothing less than attempt to set the pld State machine, with all its villainous laws

The way in which they purpose to accomplish this is one of the most during and audacious pieces of villainy and fraud ever attempted. It is a scheme as deep laid and as damnable as that by which the slave party sought to fasten slavery upon Kansas; and, unless the free State men North are prompt in rendering the neces-sary assistance to the free soil men here, may lead to consquences as fatal as Dr. Cottman threatend, when he, a couple of months ago, said on the streets of New York, "that our streets would flow with blood before the slave party here would give up their rights."

In a speech by Mr. Fellows at the meeting be-

fore alluded to, he asserted that they have been

some months perfecting their arrangements to

obtain possession of the civil power of the State. and have members on the floor of Congress, and that Mr. Emerson Etheridge, the Clerk of the House, is pledged to lend these men all the assistance in his power; that Mr. Seward and Mr. Bates favor their plan, which is that they are to meet on the first Monda's of November in this city and in the several parishes of the State, and in conformity with the law of the State, proceed to hold an election for four members of Conthe Sub Treasury in New York there is thirty-six gress, one for each district, under the old law. and one on general ticket; also members for the State Senate and Assembly. They are to appoint their own commissioners and make their own returns, "by virtue," as they say, "of their rights as loval citizens," and Mr Etheridge is to receive them upon their own credentials until the House is organized. Mr. Fellows told them that the democrats of the North were with them in this move, and would support their claims if challenged. They hope by these means to elect Fertions more than twenty years ago, known as the Broad Seal Controversy," clearly established the right of the Clerk of the House to admit any delegation to a seat, until the House is organized. upon such credentials as he may think proper, All their nominations for Congress and the State Legislature are made. Col A. P. Field is named for one, Michael Habu for another, of

the members of Congress. As might very naturally be expected these men are unscrupulous. They do not hesitate to with them. Among other things, they pretend that Gov. Shepley approves their mode of operation, and has promised them they shall be permitted to go on with the election, though he denies most emphatically that he has ever said or assented to anything of the kind to any one. This we know, because he has been waited on respecting the matter. They even go farther, and dare to use the name of the commanding

General in the same manner, which, of course, no one for a moment believes. They say farther, that they, a self elected, selfconstituted caucus, have a right to act for the people of the State; that they, the admirers of the slave institution, are "the only really uncon ditional Union men, because they are willing to accept the Union with slavery;" "that they in-

of Gov. Shepley's;" "it is their right " Should these men really be insane enough to undertake the carrying out of their programme, and encounter no obstacles from the authorities. which I do not believe, you may expect a repetition of the Kansas frauds. What the free State men will do in the premises, I cannot say. The idea of a clique of men meeting in a private room in St. Charles street, setting themselves up as superior to the Governor, going through the form of an election, appointing their own commission-ers and making their own returns, is too preposterous for belief, were it not vouched for beyond question, to say nothing of the confirmation of the facts by reason of their calling upon one or two men to consent to be candidates for the

Legislature. From what we learn of the hopes and aspirations of these men, it appears that this dodge to retain possession of the State power is only the entering wedge. Rebels at heart, but satisfied that the Confederacy is an impossibility, they are "good Union men," who desire to have the "Union as it was," after having done all in their power to destroy it. They are anxious that Louisiana should take the lead, and "there is no doubt but Mississippi and the other States will in due time tollow" their scheme of reconstruction of the Union, with slavery in all its pristine glory. They even say that Gen. Grant and other officers under him are pledged to their support, How far this may be, I don't know; I merely tell

you what they say.

The "lovalty" of many of these active movers in this new device is such that they could not take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress without committing perjury. Some have even held office under the Confederate government, and yet forsooth, they set up as "Union men par excellence.

"The Great Virginia Express Line." We find the following "advertisement" in a recent number of the Springfield (Mass) Repub-

"GREAT POTOMAC AND EAPID ANN THROUGH BOUTE ! " Promptness and Dispatch !

" Meade and Lee's Through Express, weekly "The Enion for the preservation of which I line, between Alexander and Culpepper; constrive-the Union of States for which I strive-is nect with the principal points North and not merely a Union of law, of constitution, of South (especially the Old Capitol and Libby brotherly regard, of traternal feeling throughout | "The subscribers, baving completed their arthe country I do not wish that any portion of rangements, and gotten their line into running

the people of this country shall feel held together order, will, hereafter, until further notice, ran only by the bonds of a legal corporation; bonds their machines, ('the Army of the Potomac' and which some of them may think strain their limbs. 'Army of Northern Virginia') every week, cramp their affections, gall and wound them. I through from Culpepper, Va., to Alexandria, wish, on the contrary, that they shall be bound Va., and vice verse, giving their personal attentogether by those unseen, soft and easy sitting tion to the cunning of each train, Les preceding chains that result from generous affections and Meade at a proper interval on the out trains, from a sense of common pride. In short, fellow- and Meade preceding Lee with similar regulari-The perfect familiarity of these old stagers

illuminating all faces, spreading through all quency with which they have traversed it, en-North or South, East or West-there shall exist time of arrival at the indicated points. Having regardless of expense, and putting them through night and day alike, they are enabled to disregard roads, &c., as those who do a smaller business

"Patronage respectfully solicited. "G, G. MEADE. "R. E. LEE. "P. S.—The line through Pennsylvania has been discontinued in consequence of a painful collision which occurred there in July last, but such things have been carefully avoided ever since, and every precaution taken for the future, it is hoped that an indulgent public will not remember that unfortunate occurrence to the pre-

judice of the company. DUNN BROWNE, Secretary.

"Nitting Up With the Union." Here is what Senator Wilson, one of the big chiefs of the Republican party, said is a recent

"This extra anxiety about the Union is the merest cant. The country is sick of it. The sad fate of the chiefs of this Union cry for the past three years, must convince even the Wilbraham that this sitting up with the Union does not pay expenses."

-The St. Louis Union (Republican) says of then, are represented 75,000 persons, besides the contest in this State, that the jacobins "will their children, amounting no doubt to 150 000— be beaten from one end of the State to the other. making an aggregate at a low estimate of 225. St Louis county will give a majority of 3,000 to 000 saddened for life as the result of this war. A 6,000 against them, and will be beaten so badly farther investigation will no doubt swell the list on the general State ticket that they will wish to 1,000,000.